The Pittsburgh Gazette

Vol. XVI. *Friday Evening*, Auguſt 21, 1801. No. 78

PITTSBURGH: PRINTED BY JOHN SCULL, IN FRONT STREET, NEXT DOOR TO THE CORNER OF MARKET-STREET.

M'Kee's Port Races,

WILL commence on the 22d of September, over a courſe of three miles and repeat, for a Purſe of *Sixty Dollars*, free for any Horſe, Mare, or Gelding, each to ride catches.

On the 23d, a Purſe of *Forty Dollars* will be run for over a courſe of two miles and repeat, free as above, &c.

On the 24th, a *Sweepſtake* will be run for over a courſe of one and an half mile and repeat, free as above, &c.

It is to be obſerved, that the horſe winning the firſt day will be precluded from running the ſecond day, and the horſes winning the firſt and ſecond days, will be precluded from running for the Sweepſtake.

The horſes to be entered with *Alexander Simrall*, of ſaid place. The entrance money to be Four Dollars for each horſe.

N. B. Four Horſes muſt be entered on the firſt day, and three for the ſecond and third, and to ſtart preciſely at 10 o'clock, A. M. each day.

Allegheny county, Auguſt 12, 1801.

Came to the plantation whereon

the ſubſcriber lives, one mile below the mouth of Chartiers creek, a red and white ſpotted COW, marked with a piece out of one ear—ſhe calved a few days ſince. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away.

ADAM KELLAR.

Auguſt 8, 1801.

Ten Dollars Reward.

DESERTED *on the evening of the 28th inſtant, from the encampment near Pittſburgh,* BENJAMIN STILES, *a Corporal belonging to Capt. Lyman's company, of the 2d Regt. of Infantry. He was born at Hollis, in the county of Hillſborough, ſtate of New Hampſhire, aged 24 years, 6 feet one inch in height, blue eyes, light hair and fair complexion; he took with him a round hat, nankeen jacket with ſleeves, one pair of nankeen overalls, and his regimental under clothes. The ſaid Stiles was enliſted by Lieut. Renick, at Weſtminſter, in the ſtate of Vermont. Whoever will apprehend the ſaid Deſerter and will deliver him to any Officer of the United States, ſhall receive the above reward and all reaſonable charges.*

JAMES READ,
Captain Commanding.

Fort Fayette, July 30, 1801.

Three Hundred Acres of Land,
FOR SALE,

SITUATE *on the waters of French creek, within two miles of the Town of Waterford, on the public road leading from that place to Meadville. The ſurvey contains 400 acres, with the uſual allowance for roads, &c.—100 acres of which has been run off to a ſettler who is reſiding thereon — The Land in point of richneſs of ſoil is inferior to but very few tracts in Erie county. There is on ſaid tract between nine and ten acres of excellent timothy meadow under good fence. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe will be ſhewn the premiſes, and may know the terms by applying to the ſubſcriber living in Waterford.*

James Naylor.

July 23, 1801.

TO BE SOLD,

ON *the Premiſes, on Saturday the 5th of September next, ſo much of a* TRACT OF LAND, *lying in Moon townſhip, in the county of Allegheny, late the property of George Juſtice, deceaſed, containing 200 acres, adjoining lands of Iſaac Juſtice, William Thompſon, and others, as is included within the dotted lines and four other lines of the draft of the ſaid Tract of Land, purſuant to an order of the Orphans' Court of the ſaid county of Allegheny, for the diſcharge of the debts of the decedent. Of this, ſix copies to be ſet up in ſix of the moſt public places of the county ſix weeks before, and to be publiſhed in the Pittſburgh Gazette the three Fridays preceding the day of ſale.— When and where attendance will be given by the Adminiſtrator.*

By order of the Orphans' Court, 22d of June, 1801.

T. BATES, Clerk.

Thirty Dollars Reward.

DESERTED on the evening of the 20th inſt. *HENRY FRY*, a Corporal, belonging to the 2d Regiment Artilleriſts and Engineers.— He was born in Germany, is about 23 years of age, 5 feet 9 inches in height, has ſhort brown hair, grey eyes, fair complexion, and is by trade a taylor. He ſpeaks very low, and ſeldom without a ſmile—he dreſſes remarkably neat, and took with a round hat, a ſhort linnen jacket with ſleeves, two dimity veſts and one or two pair of dimity overalls. Whoever apprehends the above deſerter and ſecures him in any jail, or will deliver him to any officer of the United States, ſhall have the above reward and all reaſonable charges.

JAMES READ,
Captain Commanding,

Fort Fayette, Pittſburgh,
July 23, 1801.

GLASS,

A FEW *Boxes and Half Boxes of 8 by 10, for Sale. Alſo, a handſome aſſortment of*

Dry Goods and Groceries,

on very low terms, as uſual, by

Jeremiah Barker & Co.

Pittſburgh, Auguſt 5, 1801.

N. B. They ſtill continue to keep an elegant aſſortment of MILL and CROSS CUT SAWS of the beſt quality.

JAMES BERTHOUD,

WATER STREET,
Near HENDERSON'S FERRY,

Has juſt received, and for ſale, *Wholeſale* and *Retail*, a general aſſortment of

DRY GOODS,

ſuch as

FINE and coarſe muſlins of every kind
Chintzes
Silks
Coloured crapes
Silk and muſlin ſhawls
Silk and cotton ſtockings
Silk ribbons
Hair ditto
Marſeilles
Dimities
Durants and Calimancoes
Ginghams
Caſſimers
German, French, and Iriſh linen
Bed ticking
Striped nankeens
Flanells
Checks
Diaper, &c. &c.

ALSO,

Silver Watches, Hardware and Groceries.

Pittſburgh, July 23, 1801. tf.

Stray Hogs.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living on Broadhead's Road, about ten miles from Beaver town, on the 1ſt of June, ſeven HOGS, two of them ſows, and five ſhoats, one of them has a bell on, marked with a ſwallow fork in the right ear, and a ſlit in the left. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

SARAH GREEN.

June 3, 1801.

FROM NEW ENGLAND PALLADIUM.

Meſſrs Editors.

SOME men do not believe, that religion is, eſſential to civil ſociety: Men may be they think, good citizens, and the republic proſperous, without its aid. The neceſſities of ſociety require, that good faith ſhould be ſacred. Good men, from ſenſe of honor and fitneſs, will practiſe it, and the laws will repreſs its violation. Government neceſſarily has the power of making all laws which are eſſential to its exiſtence. If men will not be good citizens voluntarily, ſociety has the right and the power to compel obedience. Why then add to the complicated machinery of civil government, the coſtly apparatus of eccleſiaſticial policy? The order of this life being preſerved, let every man conſult his own prudence, for his happineſs in another. Though we may chooſe our own form of worſhip; yet it is but a modification of the intolerant ſpirit if we are obliged to worſhip.

However courageouſly ſuch ſentiments may be aſſerted; yet they are condemned by experience and reaſon, to which we will appeal.

An appeal to antiquity is not perhaps the moſt effectual mode of convincing a modern philoſopher of the truth or falſehood of any propoſition. He profeſſes to ſhake off the yoke of authority, and to bow only to reaſon. Some of us, however, are ſo antiquated, that we ſtill conſider thoſe truths, which experience confirms, as preſſed from the combined reaſon of the excellent in all ages, and of peculiar value.

In the early ages of the world, the royal and prieſtly governments were united in one perſon. The ſame man who diffuſed juſtice to his people, offered ſacrifice to the Gods. Juſtice and piety were then eſteemed the moſt honorable attributes of a magiſtrate. The cares of government multiplying, the offices of King and Prieſt were ſeparated, but were not, on that account, leſs regarded. Perhaps it was an error; but individuals and nations were then conſidered as under the inſpection of Gods, at whoſe ſhrines, choſen men offered prayers for the public proſperity, and imparted inſtruction to the people. The wants of nature are few, ſimple, and eaſily ſupplied. They are felt, not invented. Man wanted food. To the growth of the fruits of the earth be ſaw were neceſſary the warmth of the ſun, and influence of the rain. To the ſpirit which animated, the former, and to the father of the latter, naturally aſcended his prayer and his ſong. Man always had wants: Whether it roſe from inſpiration, philoſophy, or nature I know not, but there never was a time, when he had not a God, in whom he confided for the ſupply of the neceſſities of his condition.

The philoſophers and legiſlators of antiquity aſſerted, in their ſyſtems of morals, and of government, the natural alliance between religion and civil policy. In every nation, civilized or barbarous, we find a religion, and an order of men for its ſervice. It will require invincible hardihood of mind to aſſert, that all nations, in all ages, have aſſented in one common deluſion: A deluſion which incorporated itſelf into their ſyſtems of government, philoſophy and diſcipline. Error and vice crept into theſe ſyſtems; but, in all of them, we find ſome crude conceptions of a Deity, ſome ſentiment of a future ſtate, ſome apprehenſions of the immortality of the ſoul, and ſome fears of a retribution. Mankind have always felt the difference between right and wrong, between fitneſs and unfitneſs, between praiſe and blame. Theſe ſentiments have acquired vigor in proportion as men approached to the limits of life. If the peace of ſociety could have been preſerved, and its wants ſupplied; if men could have been happy merely by the energy of government, it is moſt difficult to account for the origin of religion.

Social intercourſe is regulated by three ſpecies of laws; by that of honor, reſulting from faſhion; by that of the land, which flows from civil government; and by that of religion, which is ſanctioned by Divine authority. The firſt authorizes ſome crimes, which are pernicious to ſociety, and which violate both divine and human laws. It is arbitrary, not founded in reaſon, and not conſulting the good either of ſociety or individuals. The law of the land, a judge more ſevere, can repreſs the extravagance of paſſion, but cannot regulate the heart. It approves virtues, but cannot make men virtuous. The law of the land, however extenſive, is neceſſarily imperfect. Some vices it cannot reach, becauſe they cannot be deſcribed with ſufficient accuracy. It may for inſtance compel a man, to contribute to the ſupport of the poor; but it will not make him benevolent, or charitable, or merciful to his enemy. Religion, combining purity of morals, with the moſt ſacred motives, leſſens the neceſſity and ſupplies the deficiency of human law. Religion and law mutually impart and receive aid. In the eye of the former, he is not a good man, who is not a good citizen.

The benefits of public religious inſtruction, cannot be demonſtrated in the manner of a geometrical propoſition. The operations of the mind are inviſible. The progreſs from vice to virtue is ſilent: but the candid and benevolent mind will acknowledge, that it derives both political and moral inprovement, from the ſervice of the temple of the Moſt High. Compare the morals of NEW ENGLAND with thoſe of other countries, where religion is not venerated, nor its miniſters patronized: No one will deny, that the compariſon is in our favour. Let us be juſt; and we muſt confeſs, that men, who have a ſenſe, and who are conſtantly reminded by wiſe and good men, of a future retribution, will not be ſo apt to violate good faith, or to diſturb public order, as thoſe, who neither hope, nor fear, either from this or from a future world. Theſe things, after all, are matters of ſpeculation, and concerning which there will be of neceſſity, deverſity of ſentiment. Our minds are free. We ought to compare truth with falſehood, that we may eſtimate their reſpective value. But amidſt all our uncertainty, one conſolation remains, that, however men may differ in ſpeculation and practice, this diſcordance cannot alter or deſtroy the eſſential quality of truth.

LAICUS.

FROM THE SAME.

MESSRS. YOUNG & MINNS,

WHILE the adminiſtration of the Federal Government was in federal hands all the Jacobin Gazettes joined in accuſing the federaliſts as time ſervers, ſycophants, courtiers, office ſeekers and expectants, worſhippers of power, and the like. They modeſtly took to themſelves all the titles of phariſaical purity. They were the "Friends of the People," one of whom, we are told, claims a high office to London. They were, if we could take their word for it, the only Patriots, the men of principle, the ſtern republicans who diſdained the tinſel of power and office. Like old Romans, theſe CATOS and CINCINNATUSES, theſe office haters, could cook a cabbage and call it luxury.

Behold their ſtrenuous and long labors are at laſt crowned with ſucceſs. Alas! how ſoon power corrupts virtue! Theſe mighty men ſneak into office or quarrel becauſe they think it lingers on its way to them, as if their ſtern Roman, Spartan, black broth virtue, could have no other reward. Indeed their Gazettes openly claim office, and ſay, with the delicacy of FAUCHET'S flour merchants, for what have we contended; is it to have federaliſts in office? The extracts from the Jacobin papers that have appeared in the COMMERCIAL GAZETTE and other publications, would, if the thing were poſſible, bring a bluſh out of braſs, or even out of HONESTUS.

The ſtile of the Jacobin Gazettes is, that office is all that party men ſeek, and now is the chance for thoſe who have long diligently ſought, to find. They ſpeak for themſelves, and they are to be believed when they aſſign the motives that they have acted upon. They alſo have full credit when they ſignify their belief that there are no other ſufficient motives for the federaliſts to admit. The worſt men have ever the worſt opinion of human nature, and forever make great blunders when they judge of other men's hearts by their own.

As in their new poſſeſſion of power they ſeem reſolved to uſe every mean to keep it, and [illegible] by the rules of policy, it is already obvious [illegible] they depend on the influence they can make on the hopes and fears of the citizens. On their fears, by raiſing a hue and cry againſt the federaliſts, thoſe peſts of ſociety, as they gently denominate them, and if poſſible to inflame the popular paſſions and turn them againſt the late adminiſtration and all who approved it. This is the ſyſtem of terror which certain outlandiſh patriots are at work, with calumny blacker than their ink, to eſtabliſh.

They calculate alſo to work on the HOPES of the people, by holding out, that no perſon is to keep or get office but a Jacobin, and then they expect all the ſneaking, needy, ambitious federaliſts will drop off and become converts to jacobiniſm. The main body of the federal party is ſtrengthened by half a hundred deſertions of this ſort, and not more than that number have happened. The reſidue will act with a ſteadineſs becoming the purity of their principles, the greatneſs of their number, and the importance of their ſtake in the property, liberty and order of the ſociety. The Jacobins will ſee, and it will amaze their mean ſelfiſh ſouls to ſee, that the Federaliſts never looked to office as their object. Power was a burden they unwillingly bore. Of 50 reſignations of ſeats in Congreſs there is ſcarcely one on the jacobin ſide. No, theſe haters of power, and office and the tinſel of a court, cling to all they hate, and are pried off like bull dogs from their hold. They even then ſnap again at any part of the bullock, and no matter at which end.

With ſuch a rage for office, it is no wonder they counſel and even menace the Preſident on the ſubject of his appointments. They do not ſufficiently conſider that he has character which he would not forfeit, and difficulties which cannot be ſurmounted, if he permits them to exerciſe the powers of the preſidential office. Could he appoint ABRAHAM BISHOP DIRECTLY to office? could he ſend the chaſte and decent man, who, like old ABRAHAM, conſents for good reaſons to take with one wife one concubine, to London, or does he think ſuch virtue the only kind that would ſtand trial, and that would be ſafe from the contagious corruption of an Engliſh monarchy? Incorruptible, for it is ten thouſand to one it would never come in contact with any thing worſe than itſelf.

It is with the Jacobins as it ever is with private ſlanderers. A man who would lie a bad name on his enemy ſometimes fails, but then he is ſure to fix it on himſelf. The character they cannot give they take, and muſt wear. Jacobins, it fits you!

Foreign Intelligence.

From the Paris Moniteur, *(an official paper) of June 9.*

STATE OF THE REPUBLIC IN ITS FOREIGN RELATIONS.

THE French armies have entirely evacuated the enemy's territory. All our troops have returned to the left bank of the Rhine. The Imperial army, lately on the Rednitz, has on its part, returned to Bohemia, Suabia, Franconia, and in general the countries ſituated between Bohemia, the Heriditary States, and the Rhine, have been reſtored to the princes of the empire to whom they belong. A regiment of cavalry and a demi brigade of infantry ſtill occupy the Briſgau until the agents of the Duke of Modena, to whom that country is to be given ſhall arrive to take poſſeſſion of it. As the Duke of Modena has as yet no troops of his own, it has been agreed upon, that an Auſtrian regiment, to be acknowledged by both powers, ſhall ſerve as auxiliary troops to the Duke of Modena, without giving permiſſion to the other corps of the Auſtrian army to leave the Hereditary States, and to enter into Germany.

The fortifications of Duſſeldorf, Ehrenbritſtein, Caſſel and Kehl, have been demoliſhed, ly to an article of the treaty of Luneville. Theſe fortreſſes are to remain in the ſame ſtate in which they were when evacuated by the French.

Several commanders had evacuated the right bank of the Rhine without drawing up a ſtatement of the condition in which they left the fortifications of theſe places The depot of war having required ſuch ſtatements, the commanders at Duſſeldorf and ſeveral other points, have been obliged to paſs over to the right bank, to draw up ſtatements of the condition of the fortreſſes, and to cauſe them to be ſigned by the Syndics of the different cities. This buſineſs was accompliſhed in twenty four hours.

In Italy all the right bank of the Adige is occupied by the French army. Difference has ariſen as to the points of Tarbole, Mori, and Riva, but they have been removed in concert by the two powers. Such of thoſe points as formerly belonged to the republic of Venice will form a part of the Ciſalpine Republic, and thoſe which belonged to the Tyrol will continue to form a part of the Biſhoprick of Trent.

Some differences took place between the Pope and the Ciſalpine republic, reſpecting the boundaries on the ſide of Ramagna. It has been decided that the treaty of Tolentino ſhall be the rule of deciſion upon this occaſion. Conſequently the countries which the Ciſalpine government had occupied, and which did not form part of the ancient territory of Romagna, are to be evacuated, the Pope having ceded by the treaty of Tolentino the legations only of Ferara, Bologna, and Romagna. The greateſt harmony ſubſiſts between the troops occupying the peninſula of Otranto, under the command of General Soult, and the people of that country, as well as the Neapolitan government.—Eighty pieces of artillery are by this time mounted on batteries to defend the ſuperb roadſtead of Tarento.

In Tuſcany, the preſides, have been put into the hands of the French army. Our troops have occupied Orbitello, where they found ſome excellent artillery. The part of the iſle of Elba that belonged to the king of Naples, is occupied by the French. Porto Longones is ſufficiently ſupplied with proviſions. Porto Ferrajo has not ſhewn a diſpoſition to ſurrender. The council of ſtate is engaged in diſcuſſing the proper means of removing the ſequeſtration in Belgium. This important buſineſs will be ſoon decided.

The treaty of Luneville has been in courſe of execution, and will be punctually executed by the Republic. That of Florence, which put an end to the war with the king of Naples, has been in courſe of execution, and will be executed with equal punctuality—and that of Tolentino, which forms the baſis of the regulations of the Pope, is alſo carrying into full execution Holland has thought proper to make alterations in its conſtitution, and in conformity to the principles of the French government not to interfere with its allies, unleſs required by them to do, the government takes no part in the changes which the Batavians have thought proper to make in their internal organization.

Helvetia muſt have ſeen the neceſſity of a definitive organization—and its proviſional government intended to preſent to the Firſt Conſul different projects, for the purpoſe of having his ſentiments with reſpect to that which appeared to him the moſt ſuitable. The Firſt Conſul contented himſelf with offering to citizens Glare and Stefille, deputies from Helvetia, this obſervation, that the beſt plan of a conſtitution for Helvetia would be that which ſhould have for its principal characteriſtic its being applicable to that country only, and in which the particular circumſtances of the territory, the climate, and the manners of Helvetia, which reſemble no other European ſtate, ſhould be conſulted—but that the French government would, in no reſpect, influence their deliberations, or direct their opinions. The conſtituted authorities of Helvetia appear to have concurred in ſentiment, and they are on the point of making a definitive organization.

The Ligurian authorities have diſcuſſed ſeveral outlines of a conſtitution, without being able to come to an agreement It appears, however, that they are at this moment employed upon a project more ſuitable to their cuſtoms than thoſe which had been ſubmitted to them it is to be hoped that the authorities of Liguria will come to an underſtanding without delay, and that people is alſo on the point of eſtabliſhing its definitive organization.

The fate of Piedmont is not yet decided in a finitive manner—but the anarchy, robberies and ſorders of every kind with which that unfornate country was infeſted, could not fail to tract the attention of government. A proviſional organization, nearly ſimilar to that of the ur united departments, when they did not m part of the republic, has been adopted, d already this brave people experience ſome nſolation and hope.

The people of Lombardy and the Legations, ited in one nation, have their liberty and ir exiſtence ſecured by the treaties of Lune ole and Tolentino.

Before the termination of this year a ſtrong ſtitution will combine their different interſts, and provide for their different wants. Seral projects diſcuſſed by the Conſul have not peared to be of a nature to conciliate the opins of theſe people; but already the number he French troops is diminiſhed by one half—ler is re-eſtabliſhing itſelf, and the proviſional ernment of this republic is accumulating a ſiderable fund, for placing in a reſpectable e of defence the fortreſſes of Peſchiera, Porto nago, Roque d'Anfo, and Pizzighitone.

he king of Etruria will ſhortly be at Florence hus all the ſmall ſtates which have under e new modification by the treaty of Luneville id on the point of receiving their definitive anization, and of enjoying at length, ſome nquility and happineſs, after ſo many viciſſi tles and calamities.

ith reſpect to the indemnities which are to iven to the Grand Duke of Tuſcany, to e ci-devant Stadtholder, and the Princes who d formerly poſſeſſions on the left bank of the ine, they are the conſtant object of the care diſcuſſions of the diet of Ratiſbon.

he concluſion of the diet has but very rely reached Vienna, and with a little conceſ and moderation on the part of the great powers, it will be eaſy to conciliate every intereſt.

All the communications which the government has hitherto received from the Emperor Alexander, are calculated to convey a favourable idea of the ſpirit of moderation and the wiſdom which influence the cabinet of Peterſburgh.

All the Daniſh and Swediſh colonies have been taken by the Engliſh. Theſe conqueſt were eaſy. The grand ſon of Catharine will not abandon his allies in the North. It is not tho' that England intends to retain the valuable colony of Santa Cruz.

The wounds inflicted by war on the continent during the laſt years of the paſt century begin to cloſe.

Is the Britiſh government ſincerely deſirous of putting an end to the preſent war? The preſent adminiſtration ſay ſo. We ſhall probably ſoon know in what eſtimation their proteſtations ought to be held. The miniſterial journals frequently repeat that every thing is in motion on the coaſts of France, in order to an expedition againſt England. It is from them that the details of theſe preparations are learnt at Paris.—What object have the writers in view? Do they wiſh to exaſperate ſtill more two nations which have already been too long engaged in ſhedding each other's blood? However this may be, we are bold to ſtate, in the moſt poſitive manner, that an honourable and juſt peace is the firſt concern of the French government—war is only its ſecond.

American Intelligence.

WINDSOR, (Vermont) July 14.

In Shuteſbury, in Maſſachuſetts, there is now living a man by the name of Ephraim Pratt, who was born in Eaſt Sudbury, in that ſtate, on the firſt day of November, in the year 1687.—He is grand ſon of John Pratt, who landed and ſettled at Plymouth, in 1620, with the firſt emigrants to New England. At the age of 21 years, Mr. E Pratt was married to a young lady by the name of Martha Wheelock, by whom he had ſix ſons and two daughters.—Four of his ſons are now living, the eldeſt of whom is 90, and the youngeſt 81 years of age. Mr. Pratt's deſcendants are very numerous, but as they have emigrated into various parts of the United States, it is impoſſible to aſcertain their number preciſely, yet from a moderate calculation they will exceed 1500 now living.

A few years ſince, Mr. Pratt received a viſit from four young perſons, who were the grand children of his grand children; ſome of whom are ſince married, and have children of the ſixth generation. Mr. Pratt has been a very temperate man through every part of his life His diet has been chiefly bread and milk, and he has not made a meal of meat for more than forty years paſt. His drink is cold water, ſmall beer, and cider. He was never intoxicated, and for ſixty years paſt, he has not drank a glaſs of wine nor any kind of diſtilled ſpirits. He has ever enjoyed an uncommon ſtate of health. He was never exerciſed with an acute diſorder; has never taken a puke, nor phyſic, was never bled, nor did he ever conſult a phyſician.

He is now almoſt 114 years of age, and is able to walk out and viſit his neighbours. He ſleeps well, and enjoys a good appetite. His intellects are ſtrong and vigorous, and his memory is uncommonly tenacious—and with great propriety it may be ſaid of him, as of the good man of old, "*that his eyes are not dim, neither is his natural force abated.*"

But Mr Pratt has for ſeveral years paſt, rendered himſelf moſt famous, as a bold ſoldier, in the "WARS OF VENUS." His wife died and left him a Widower at the age of 93 years, ſince which time he has made ſuit to many young Widows and Maidens. At the age of 105, he formed the moſt loving connexion with a young lady of 22 years; they were publiſhed and the day of marriage was appointed, but owing to the fickleneſs and inconſtancy of youth, the connexion was diſſolved; and the old gentleman's love and affections have ſince been divided among a *multitude* of the *Fair!*

The public may rely on the authenticity of the above ſketch, as the writer received his information from words and other indubitable ſources, as well as from Mr. Pratt, who is a man of ſtrict veracity, clear in objects and the moſt retentive memory.

RALEIGH, July. 28.

We learn that General Davie does not accept of the appointment of Commiſſioner to treat with the ſeveral nations of Indians Eaſt of the Miſſiſſippi.—The time allotted for holding the treaty requiring his immediate departure, and ſufficient time not being given to enable him to make neceſſary arrangements previous to leaving his family, has been ſuggeſted to be the cauſe of his non acceptance.

The proſpect of bountiful corps of corn, tobacco, cotton, &c. throughout the ſtate of North Carolina, is perhaps as great the preſent ſeaſon as has been for ſeveral years paſt.

TRENTON. Auguſt 4.

THE SPEECH.

There is one clauſe in Mr. Jefferſon's inaugural ſpeech, which, at this day, will neither be "miſconſtrued," nor require EXPLANATION—It is this—"I ſhall often do wrong." We have frequently ſeen quotations from this excellent ſpeech, to EXPLAIN ſubſequent acts of the Executive. But where, in all the intricate MAZES of Preſidential Rhetoric, ſhall we find one text ſo highly illuſtrative of the real intentions of the Preſident, as this ſimple, plain and HONEST declaration, "I SHALL OFTEN DO WRONG."——An attempt to exemplify the truth of this, when facts ſpeak ſo plainly to our ſenſes, might juſtly be "conſtrued" into a want of confidence in the common underſtanding of man.

JACOBIN UNDERLINGS verſus *JACOBIN LEADERS.*

The jacobins are conſtantly inſinuating that the accidents which befel the public offices at Waſhington were the effect of deſign, and that they were purpoſely burnt to conceal mal-practices. That this ſuſpicion ſhould be uppermoſt in THEIR minds, is to be expected, for VILLAINY as well as MISERY, it is well known, loves company—But unfortunately for theſe wretches, the enjoyment of even this miſerable conſolation, is denied them in the caſe of the Treaſury Office; tho' indeed, wretched as it is, they are conſtantly catching at it, like men in the agonies of drowning. Previous to the accident which befel the office of the Secretary of the Treaſury, Mr. Wolcott, being about to retire, had requeſted of Congreſs an examination into the ſtate of his office, and the committee appointed for that purpoſe, ON WHICH WERE THREE LEADING DEMOCRATS (mark this reader) after a ſtrict examination, UNANIMOUSLY reported, that every thing appeared to have been conducted with a due regard to economy and the beſt intereſts of the ſtate, and that the Head of the Department had honorably acquitted himſelf in the duties of his ſtation; yet, do theſe miſerable beings wickedly endeavor to prepetuate ſuſpicions, that AFTER THIS EXAMINATION, Mr. Wolcott actually ſet fire to his office, in order to CONCEAL the records of his official tranſactions! There is not, perhaps, even in the annals of jacobin extravagance, a more bold abſurdity, than this infamous calumny againſt one of the moſt faithful public officers ever in the United States. That theſe hardened infidels ſhould diſpute the teſtimony of Federaliſts, is matter of courſe; but, that they ſhould go ſo far, as to deny even that of the leaders of THEIR OWN PARTY, is ſo extraordinary, that one is almoſt perſuaded to believe, that they have as LITTLE RESPECT FOR THEMSELVES, as their, PROFESSIONS and ACTIONS are calculated to produce in the minds of honeſt men; for, let the charge be either FALSE or TRUE, one of two things muſt inevitably follow—either themſelves ARE LYARS, or their leaders ARE VILLAINS!—Such is the degrading ſituation to which their own folly and wickedneſs have reduced them.

PHILADELPHIA, Auguſt 7.

From the New York Gazette.—Auguſt 3.

POSTSCRIPT.

IMPORTANT.

Captain Francis Baxter, who arrived here yeſterday in the brig Huntreſs, in 39 days from Cadiz, has furniſhed the Editors of this Gazette, with an extract from his Journal, containing the following information.

EXTRACT—"Arrivals from different ports in the Mediterranean.—1ſt, ſix ſail of Brazil ſhips taken by a French privateer, two of which were ſunk. April 20, four arrived at Cadiz—theſe of the Portugueſe from 18 to 24 guns, and from 100 to 150 men each.

"Orders had been received from the French government by the Spaniſh Conſul at Cadiz, to take poſſeſſion of all captured American property; which was complied with.

"The king of Spain has given to the French, 12 ſail of the line ready for ſea, to be officered and manned by French men.

"Six thouſand French troops were on their march for Cadiz to protect the place; and the French and Spaniſh fleets from Breſt, were daily expected there, where 5 ſail of the line from Ferrol, and two frigates from Breſt had arrived, the latter having on board officers and ſeamen for the above fleet. Fourteen more ſhips of war were daily expected from the Mediterranean.

"Letters from the American Conſul at Malaga, and the Conſul at Algiers, mention, that eleven ſail of American veſſels had been captured by the Tripolitan cruizers—and that no American veſſels were permitted to ſail from the Mediterranean without convoy.

"Olivenca, on the frontiers of Portugal, is taken by the French, who ſent in a flag, requeſting the plaae to be given up, which was agreed to by the Portugueſe, but as the French troops were marching in, 3000 Frenchmen were blown up by the ſpringing of a mine which was prepared for the purpoſe. The remainder of the French, who were exaſperated in the higheſt degree, ruſhed forward, carried the place, and put every ſoul to death———They purſued their march to Charvees, and Alamanda, of which they poſſeſſed themſelves, and put all the Portugueſe in theſe three places to the ſword."

On thoſe particulars we have no remarks to make—let the reader decide. Captain Baxter, however, in a poſtſcript to his journal, ſays, "There is no doubt but the above may be depended on."

Captain Hoyt, of the Huntreſs, informs us, that he received a letter from the American Conſul at Malaga, which mentioned that no Tripolitan cruizers had been ſeen farther down than to the weſtward of Cape de Gat.

He further informs that five Engliſh ſail of the line, and two frigates, had lately arrived, and were cruizing off Cadiz—and that the French and Spaniards have united the colours, which had already been hoiſted on board their veſſels

[Under the Hamburgh head of June 2, we find the following paragraphs.]

A congreſs is about to opened at Peterſburgh, for the final ſettlement of the late diſputes between Great Britain and the Nothern Powers.

A cloſer alliance than ever is to be concluded between Ruſſia and Pruſſia, in order to effect the reſtoration of tranquility in Europe, and the due indemnification of their reſpective allies, who have ſuffered by the treaty of Luneville.

The effective force of the Auſtrian army is ſtill upwards of three hundred thouſand men. None of the oſicors who were allowe the field are permitted to ſell the contrary, they receive the uſual ratio at the expence of governmet.

Buonaparte, according to authentic le Berlin, has deſiſted from his late pre on the Electorate of Hanover, and th of the navigation of the rivers Elbe and W The French miniſter, Bournonville, at B has alſo aſſumed a much gentler tone in the matic communications with the Pruſſian c Under theſe circumſtances it is expected th Pruſſian troops will ſoon evacuate Hanove

Extract of a letter dated "Liſbon, June

"THE peace between this country, Spai France, was concluded about the 8th or 9th and ratified by the two former immedia The conditions have not been made public; h ever, it is ſaid great ſacrifices were made in m ney and diamonds, beſides giving up territory this Kingdom, Brazils, and India; and expel ing Great Britain, the ports to be complet ſhut to all ſhips of war and commerce. W have felt very unpleaſant ſenſations ever ſinc this treaty has been concluded,—not know preciſely our own ſituation—but having ſeen the effects of every ſimilar peace concluded by the French, when it ſuited their intereſt to over terms, we have judged it a matter of prudence place property, as quickly as poſſible, out of their reach, and we hope, by the end of th month, that all of it will be ſhipped, and the veſ ſels all ready to ſail with the firſt convoy th offers.—Within theſe few days, a new alarm h taken place; It is ſaid to be a very doubtful caſ whether the Firſt Conſul will ratify this peace o not; in fact, 'tis ſuſpected he will not, and hi brother, Lucien Buonaparte, who concluded i at Badajoz, with Mr. Pinto, and the Prince of Peace, declared on the receipt of diſpatches, th he much doubted it, and had the Courier arrived before he had ſigned it, it would have been broken off;—it is likewiſe ſaid, that he has forbidden the court of Spain to publiſh it. The Spaniards are not leſs alarmed than the Portugueſe, from the great bodies of troops that the French are pouring into Spain; ſome people ſuſpect it is to Revolutionize Spain, &c. others to make embarkment of troops for Ireland or Italy—be it a it may, it places us again in a very unpleaſant ſituation, and makes every perſon think very ſeriouſly of quitting the country, at leaſt every one that can remove his property;—ſuch as have debts owing them, muſt remain or give them up."

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY EVENING, AUGUST 21, 1801.

FOR THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

IT has been aſſerted, and in ſuch manner as to gain belief (for it hath not been contradicted, on the contrary papers friendly to the preſent adminiſtration juſtify the meaſure) that Thomas Jefferſon, Eſq. Preſident of the United States, has invited Tom Paine, author of that eſſay of abominable Infidelity, entitled, "THE AGE OF REASON," to return to America, and offered him a paſſage in a national ſhip. To countenance the man is to approve of his principles. And is it come to this? Do we live under a government, where a reviler of the Chriſtian Religion, where a ſcoffer at the ſacred Scriptures, and a defamer of Jeſus Chriſt (whoſe precious blood and ſufferings offer an attonement for our ſins) is encouraged and publicly patronized by the adminiſtration? It will not, nor can it come to good!—Friends to Religion! ought we not to ſhew our diſapprobation of the meaſure? but while we diſcountenance the act, let us treat with delicacy the man, for he is our firſt Magiſtrate, he is Preſident of the United States.—Clergymen of every denomination throughout the United States! 'tis our duty (for I am a Clergyman) to combat this conduct—let us not ſuffer the Infidel and Blaſphemer to be honoured without tendering our diſſent; let us not ſuffer our Religion, and the Religion of our fathers to be trampled in the duſt without an effort for its reſcue.

It is not only the right, but the duty of citizens to remonſtrate on certain occaſions—if a ſufficient cauſe ever exiſted, or can exiſt, ſurely it is the preſent—ought we not therefore to aſſemble in convenient numbers, and approach the Preſident of the United States with decent remonſtrance and reſpectful petition—may we not tell him, that we cannot bear to ſee, overturned ſyſtems which afford comfort, harmony, and peace in this world, and eternal happineſs hereafter—may we not tell him we cannot barter the bleſſings of Revelation for a Philoſophy we do not comprehend? May we not pray him not to encourage Infidelity and Profanity to make their ſanctuary of theſe hitherto innocent regions.

Perhaps others more capable than I am can think of ſome eaſier method to effect this object—at all events ſomething is neceſſary for the honor of Religion and for the ſake of peace, harmony and order.

Allegheny county, Auguſt 12, 1801.

Mr. Jefferſon, in his anſwer to the Merchants of New-Haven (ſee the laſt Gazette) attempts to ſhew that his preſent perſecution of federal characters is not incompatible with the pacific profeſſions with which he commenced his adminiſtration. In this defence, his Excellency, "burſting open the DOORS" of delicacy, proceeds to animadvert, with undignified ſeverity, upon the paſt adminiſtration; and by alledging to a ſimilar conduct, preſumes to deduce a juſtification of his recent extraordinary acts. Were we to credit the encomiums of his admirers, we ſhould believe that he poſſeſſed too much virtue and underſtanding, to commit acts undefenſible but upon the ground of precedent—a precedent, which, but for the ſhelter it affords him, he would utterly condemn. Even if Mr. Adams had rigidly excluded from office men of particular ſentiment, without a reference to their character or capacity, (which is denied) we ſhould think Mr. Jefferſon the laſt man in the world to follow his example, or to raiſe from it a ſhield for his own conduct. Yet ſuch is the caſe.

That the former adminiſtration were guilty of a culpable partiality to what his Excellency terms "a particular ſect," is denied. The ſituation of the country at that time was particuliarly arduous and critical. It is well known, that in the time of Waſhington a great proportion of the public functionaris were not of this "particular ſect"; nor was any diſcrimination, on that head, inſtituted, until it appeared, by the turpitude of ſeveral whom the government had confided in, that the peace of the country would be hazarded by the continuance in office of men partial to a nation at variance with our own. This conduct the government was juſtified in purſuing after detection of Randolph. Having been drawn to the eve of war by his criminal devotion to France, it was incumbent on the government to guard againſt the recurrence of ſimilar danger; and for this purpoſe, nothing could prove more effectual than a rigid excluſion from office of men whoſe known attachments interfered with the duties of patriotiſm and honor. Here then is the motive for the diſcrimination complained of. It was not a ſavage ſpirit of revenge, or the infernal luſt of popularity that impelled the government: It was a faithful and patriotic wiſh to preſerve to the country the comforts and benefits of peace. Men who were notorious for their devotion to France, and who had the audacity to carry on a TRAITOROUS CORRESPONDENCE with her emiſſaries at the moment when we ſmarted under her indignities and aggreſſions, were ſurely unfit perſons to be truſted, in a criſis ſo fraught with danger to the State.

Mr. Jefferſon, having now no ſuch motive, candidly confeſſes himſelf impelled by the fury of party rage!

Mr. Jefferſon, in rather ſmoother terms than Governor M'Kean, makes the ſame declaration of hoſtility againſt all thoſe who oppoſed his election. Amidſt much equivocation, we are aſtoniſhed with incoherent alluſions to acts of "intolerance," "oppreſſion," and what is ſurpaſſingly obſcure "to anti revolutionary adherence to our enemies." By the latter, we preſume, he means to ſay, that old enemies to our independence have been patronized by the government! If he alludes to any recent diſcovery of corrupt practices, the "finger of Heven," points to the correſpondence with FRENCHMEN; and the efforts made to prevent us from repelling the attacks of France. Theſe are evidences of "anti-revolutionary adherence to our enemies," which time cannot efface, and which poſterity will remember AND REWARD.

His Excellency, moreover, ſuggeſts one method of obviating the painful taſk of removals. It is, that the preſent federal occupants of office ſhould all DIE or RESIGN! Thus are we told, in a few words, what is the ſpirit which is in future to guide our adminiſtration—a ſpirit whoſe hoſtility can only be eluded by death or retirement!

We truſt we underſtand that reſpect which is due to the Chief Magiſtrate of the Nation, too well to overſtep the bounds of laudable decorum, in commenting even upon an unofficial tranſaction, like his preſent correſpondence with the merchants of New-Haven. We muſt, however, preſume to declare, that we will never diſſeminate aſſertions like thoſe contained in this violent and intemperate anſwer, without giving to them our moſt expreſs and ſolemn contradiction;—under whatever FORM ſuch aſſertions ſhall be made; by whatever NAME they may be ſanctioned.

For Mr. SCULL's *Newſpaper.*

EVERY ſober honeſt man of whatever party or religious opinion he may be, muſt be ſenſible that candidates for our public offices are every year becoming wickeder and bolder than they uſed to be. We now ſee them riding through the country and begging for votes, and telling the blackeſt lies on their neighbours without ſhame. It may be that this was done heretofore on the Sabbath as well as on other days of the week; but till this year I have never ſeen Sabbath electioneering openly avowed and publiſhed in the newſpaper. It ſeems as if all decent regard for religion was thrown aſide and the diſpleaſure of the Almighty ſet at defiance—A people that believes in a God and his providence cannot expect to proſper, if with their eyes open they will countenance ſuch ſinful and daring conduct in men who are in office or want to get into office. For my part I would think myſelf a partaker in their guilt and unworthy of a vote, if I could be brought to favour any man who cabals, and rides about on the Sabbath to get his neighbours to run him at an election.—General Fowler, Judge Lukaſs, and Major Samuel Ewalt, are in office already, and ought to ſet a better example in their neighbourhood, than to abuſe the Lord's day and then glory in their ſhame by publiſhing their unlawful proceedings in the newſpapers. As Judge Lukaſs is a Frenchman and lately come from a country where they have aboliſhed the Sabbath, he may think that the people here care as little for it as himſelf, but the other gentlemen are Proteſtants and have been brought up to know better. If the public would only do their duty, and diſcountenance ſuch candidates and let them ſee how much their conduct is diſliked, their own intereſt would ſtop this horrid practice whether they had any regard for Religion or not.

AN OLD SETTLER.

Peters creek, Auguſt 17, 1801.

Mr. Scull,

The Anecdote of William Semple, reſpecting General Fowler, being copied for your paper, from the *original*, which was handed to the *Tree of Liberty*, and the copy being incorrect, you will therefore republiſh it, as written by Mr. Semple, of which the following is an exact tranſcript.

A Subſcriber.

TO THE PUBLIC.

A feature, in the character, of General Alexander Fowler.

ON the eve of the American Revolution, in 1774, on a Saturday, when it was Mr. Fowler's turn to give an entertainment to the Officers of the Royal Iriſh Regiment, and which was cuſtomary by rotation; having ſome private citizens of Philadelphia invited, every candid man's ſentiments, being underſtood and expreſſed—Dinner being over, Mr. Fowler ſitting at the head of his table, began the convivial part of the entertainment, with the following toaſt—"*The Immortal Memory of King William the Third.*"

"Miller! (who was maſter of the Band of Muſic) play up the Battle of the Boyne!—I love revolutionary tunes; and I deſpiſe the man, that would wear a red coat for his King, to break through the Conſtitution of his Country."—It is needleſs to mention, that ſoon after this time Mr. Fowler had every thing to contend with, which the Britiſh government could throw in his way, to my own knowledge.

WILLIAM SEMPLE.

N. B. The above ſtrictures, or obſervations were firſt written by me, (though probably not exactly in the ſame words) on Saturday the 6th of June laſt, in Sewickly bottom, when Gen. Fowler's name was introduced among the *people* as a member for Congreſs.

W. S.

This Anecdote, was handed to the Editor of the *Tree of Liberty*, in Colonel Semple's hand writing; but Colonel Semple being *a particular friend of General Fowler*; and, "*as John Wilkins, ſenior, was one of the leading characters, at the celebration of the 4th of July, at Reed's, the Republicans of Allegheny,* can eaſily ſee the REASON, *why the toaſts of that meeting, are not inſerted in a Republican paper.*" The republicans of all *denominations and opinions*, will eaſily ſee, without the aid of divinity, or that of a *ſeer*, that the ſame REASON, prevailed with the Editor of the *Tree*. in not printing Colonel Semple's Anecdote of General Fowler, as prevented him from inſerting the *toaſts at Reed's*, on the 4th of July, and every man of ſentiment, or ſpirit, muſt treat *the reaſon* with a juſt degree of indignation and contempt.

At a Meeting of Republican Citizens of the Borough of Pittſburgh, and its vicinity, convened at Mr. Mercer's Tavern, on Wedneſday the 19th inſtant, to conſider of the moſt eligible characters, to fill the important offices of Congreſs, Senate, Aſſembly and Commiſſioner, the enſuing October.

EPHRAIM JONES, Eſquire, was appointed Chairman, and Captain CHARLES MATTHEWS, Secretary.

The meeting being organized, it was ſuggeſted that *a Ticket* having been formed on the week of June court, by a few men, aſſuming to themſelves powers unknown, and repugnant to the principles of our government, and highly derogatory to the dignity of FREEMEN—That it therefore became the indiſpenſable duty of this meeting, by every tie of honor and duty to themſelves and the community, to give *ſaid Ticket* every conſtitutional oppoſition in their power, and to recommend the ſame line of conduct to their fellow citizens.

Firſt.—Becauſe ſaid Ticket was formed without the concurrence, or conſent of the SOVEREIGN PEOPLE, who have an indubitable right, guaranteed to them, by the happy conſtitution of their country—a conſtitution raiſed by the valour, and cemented with the blood of the *Heroes* and *Patriots* of 1775 and 1776—to a participation in the appointment of their fellow citizens to all offices of public truſt.

Secondly.—Becauſe they conceive, that a ſubmiſſion, or acquieſcence, to ſuch a daring *impoſition* may in time tend to conſequences of the moſt dangerous tendency to themſelves and poſterity; for notwithſtanding they had baffled the tyranny of a KING, they might in time be enſnared, or deluded by an ISCARIOT. Therefore,

Reſolved, That conſcious of the purity of our views, and the rectitude of our motives, we do hereby offer the following Candidates for the concurrence of our fellow citizens, hoping for the aid of all ſuch, who inherit a juſt ſenſe of their dignified rights and privileges; that is, the great and invaluable right—the noble privilege—OF GOVERNING THEMSELVES.

The Ticket recommended to the conſideration of their Fellow Citizens by this Republican Meeting, is as follows, viz.

For Congreſs.

General Alexander Fowler, in the vicinity of Pittſburgh.

Senate.

Doctor Andrew Richardſon, Pittſburgh.

Aſſembly.

Captain George Robinſon, Pine townſhip.
William Plumer, Eſquire, Beaver county.
Samuel Findley, Eſquire, Butler county.

Commiſſioner.

Jeremiah Sturgeon, Pittſburgh.

Reſolved alſo, That the foregoing Reſolutions be publiſhed in the Tree of Liberty, and in the Pittſburgh Gazette.

This meeting has made *virtue, talents*, and *ſufferings* the *baſis* of their choice; and to ſatisfy their fellow citizens, they will endeavour to to *dilucidate their Ticket*, by a ſhort, but faithful *ſketch* of the characters which they have ſubmitted for their concurrence.

General Alexander Fowler.

This gentleman's character is well known to every WHIG in America, that participated in the glorious tranſactions of 1775 and 1776, which eſtabliſhed our INDEPENDENCE; to which principles he has invariably adhered, without the leaſt ALLOY, in the midſt of a variety of difficulties and misfortunes.

Doctor Andrew Richardſon,

Is a gentleman of tried veracity and honor, of good education, and eminent talents, and a firm Republican.

George Robinſon.

This gentleman's manly and uniform adherence to ſound Republican principles, have gained him the eſteem and confidence of all who know him.

William Plumer, Eſquire,

Is a WHIG of long ſtanding, and tried principles, univerſally known in this country as ſuch, and whoſe merit as a man, and a politician, ſtands unimpeached.

Samuel Findley, Eſquire,

Is a brother to the old patriot *William Findley*, who has been ſucceſſively raiſed to the firſt offices in the gift of the *People*, by their almoſt unanimous ſuffrages, and his brother *Samuel*, of whom we have now made choice, is little inferior to *William* in either *patriotiſm* or *talents*.

Jeremiah Sturgeon,

Is a man of irreproachable character, and a firm Republican,

To ye *Fathers, Farmers*, and *Mechanicks*, to whom the *Second* Tueſday of October belong, we ſubmit the above Candidates.

EPHRAIM JONES, Chairman.
CHARLES MATTHEWS, Secretary.

From the Gazette of the United States.

COUNTRY GAZETTE.

WE feel great ſatisfaction in being able to inform our friends that the publication of the Country Gazette will commence in a few days. The number of ſubſcribers received is greater than was expected—it exceeds 500.—Arrangements are now making, and in the courſe of next week, the firſt number will be publiſhed.

Thoſe gentlemen who take the Daily Gazette and who mean to take the Country Gazette in lieu of it, are requeſted to give us immediate information, and all gentlemen who have ſubſcribed will pleaſe to forward their names, that we may know what number of papers to print.

☞ The Printers in the United States who are not unfriendly to the Gazette of the United States, are requeſted to announce the publication of the Country Gazette.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 1, 1801.

Sheriff's Sales.

BY virtue of an alias writ of venditioni exponas from the Court of Common Pleas of Weſtmoreland county, to the Sheriff of ſaid county directed, there will be expoſed to Public Vendue at the Court Houſe in Greenſburgh, on the third Monday in September next, all the right, title, intereſt and eſtate which was of George Croghan, late of ſaid county, deceaſed, in and to a Tract of Land lying in Allegheny county, on the bank of the Allegheny river, in the tenure of Samuel Ewalt, containing one hundred and eighty two acres, leſs or more, levied upon at the ſuit of Joſeph Bloomfield, adminiſtrator de bonis non, &c. of William Humphrey, deceaſed, whoſe executors, &c. were William Allen, Andrew Allen, and Joſeph Turner, deceaſed, and the ſaid William Humphrey was executor, &c. of William M'Ilwain, dec. To be ſold by

JOHN KUHNS, Sheriff.

Auguſt 10, 1801.

IN purſuance of a warrant from under the hand of his Excellency Thomas M'Kean, Eſquire, Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, and the great ſeal of the ſtate, dated at Lancaſter the 13th day of July, 1801, and to the Sheriff of Allegheny County directed.

Public Notice is hereby

given to the Electors within the counties of Allegheny, Beaver and Butler, (being part of the Diſtrict compoſed of the counties of Waſhington, Allegheny and Green) that they are to aſſemble at their reſpective Election Diſtricts on the Second Tueſday in October next, and then and there elect, agreeably to law, one fit perſon to ſerve in the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States, in the room of Albert Gallatin, Eſquire, reſigned.

Dated at Pittſburgh, this 20th day of Auguſt, 1801, and in the 26th year of the Independence of the United States of America.

EPHRAIM JONES, Sheriff.

To the Independent Electors of the Counties of Allegheny, Beaver and Butler.

Fellow Citizens,

ENCOURAGED by my friends, I offer myſelf a Candidate for the Office of Sheriff at the enſuing Election, and ſhould you think proper to elect me, my beſt endeavours ſhall be uſed to perform the duties of the office with care, punctuality and fidelity.

JACOB CASTLEMAN.

Auguſt 20, 1801.

A ſpecial meeting of the Truſtees of the Pittſburgh Academy will be held on

TUESDAY next, at 5 o'clock, P M at the Academy, to take into conſideration the propriety of engaging a writing maſter (a proper character now offering.) The members are requeſted to be punctual in their attendance.

By order of the Preſident of the Board,
PRESLEY NEVILL, Sec'y.

Auguſt 19, 1801.

Out-Lots near Pittſburgh

PART of the Farm of the ſubſcriber has
laid off into ſmall Out Lots for the ac
modation of ſuch as may be deſirous of
chaſing. The excellent quality of the la
well known. A plan of the whole may be
at FERREE's Tavern in Pittſburgh, where
will be made on the eighth of September
The terms of ſale will then be made kno
and the title amply ſecured, by

James Patterſon.

Auguſt 18, 1801.

A Liſt of Letters remai

ing in the Poſt Office at Franklin, July
1801.

ALEXANDER RANKIN, near Meadvi
care of Wm. M'Carter; Amis Robb
Little Sugar creek, the waters of French cre
James M'Cirdy, Rich hill townſhip, Gr
county; James Carr, New Ireland, Crawf
county; Sarah Wilſon, French creek, care
William Miles, Oil creek; Samuel Graha
care of John Lowrey, near Venango.

Three Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from the ſubſcriber, living on t
bank of the Ohio river, two miles fro
Pittſburgh, a Black MARE, with a white ſcra
down her face, has a remarkable thick ma
and has no ſhoes on, has a ſmall bell on w
a little piece out of one ſide. Whoever tak
up ſaid Mare and delivers her to the ſubſcribe
ſhall receive the above reward and reaſonab
charges.

WIDOW M'CANE.

Auguſt 14, 1801.

STRAYED *away from the ſubſcribers the 9t*
July laſt, Two Steers and One Heifer, *one o*
the Steers is about 7 or 8 years old, is lengthy an
well made, is a dark red along the ſides, and
ſmall white ſtripe along his back, large ſpreadin
horns, and is blind of the off eye. The other Ste
is 3 years old, ſhort and weighty made, a light red
with white over his rump like a ſtripe, and the ſam
over his ſhoulder or neck, good ſpreading horns, hi
legs moſtly white, no ear mark. The Hifer is
years old, a dark red, ſhort horns, the near ear
cut in the under ſide, the off ear cropt a little, a
ſmall white ſpot in her face, expected to calve
about this time. Whoever takes up ſaid Steers or
either of them ſhall have One Dollar *reward for*
each and reaſonable charges if delivered to John
Henry, in St. Clair townſhip, Allegheny county,
miles from Pittſburgh.

ALEXANDER PHILLIPS,
JAMES MEANS.

Auguſt 20, 1801.

☞ The ſubſcribers to the Hay Scales, &c. are requeſted to meet at the Court Houſe, on Monday Evening next at 5 o'clock.

Pittſburgh, Auguſt 21, 1801.

BY THIS DAY's MAIL.

PHILADELPHIA Auguſt 10.

Letter from Liſbon, mention, that the French and Spaniſh troops had entered Portugal and captured ſeveral places and were advancing to Liſbon, that an armiſtice was agreed on, between France, Spain and Portugal, ſuppoſed to be concurred in by Britain, the terms, payment of a large ſum of money by Portugal, and the excluſion of the Britiſh from the ports of Portugal. While the ratification of the armiſtice was exchanging, information was received at Liſbon, July 3, that an inſurrection had broken out at Madrid, that the King had eſcaped and gone to Arragon, and that the French army were haſtening to Madrid to quell the commotion. The object of France, is doubtleſs, the ſubjugation of Portugal and the diſorganization of Spain.

By the ſloop Semiramis, from Charleſton, we have received papers from thence to the 2d inſt.—the moſt important of their contents will be found under the marine head—the paper of the 3d contains an account of the French under Menou, having made a ſortie from Alexandria, killed a great number of the Engliſh army and forced them to raiſe the ſiege.

N. Y. Daily Advertiſer.

A gentleman arrived in this city, who came paſſenger in the Semiramis from Charleſton to New York—he ſays that the above account was received at Charleſton by a veſſel in 50 days from Vigo in Spain. We have had news much later than that veſſel could poſſibly bring. The article is entitled to no credit. It is ſomewhat remarkable that Charleſton papers to the ſecond only ſhould be received and the account publiſhed from one of the third!

Extract of a letter from New York, dated Auguſt 11, to a reſpectable houſe in this city.

Arrived yeſterday captain *Yrcovich*, of the polacre *Benvenuto*, chartered by the American Conſul at Tunis to carry diſpatches for Government. The Conſul told the captain that the Dey of Tripoli aſks from the American Government 500,000 dollars for the preſent, and 400,000 dollars for every enſuing year.

A gentleman who arrived at New York in the ſhip Hare, in 31 days from Liſbon, informs, that on their ſailing it was reported that the French, who were within 15 leagues, were to enter that place on the 11th July, agreeably to treaty.—He alſo adds, that a houſe had been prepared for the reception of Lucien Buonaparte—that juſt before the Hare failed, a number of Brazil merchant ſhips arrived at Liſbon, all armed.

To the Electors of Allegheny, Beaver and Butler Counties.

GENTLEMEN,

ENCOURAGED by my friends, I offer myſelf a Candidate for SHERIFF at the next Election. Should I, through your ſuffrages, obtain ſaid Office, it will be my endeavour to perform the duties thereto annexed for the public advantage.

SAMUEL M'CORD.

Pittſburgh, July 17, 1801.

For Sale, at the Printing Office of the Pittſburgh Gazette, (Price, Five Dollars)

READ'S DIGEST

Of all ſuch Acts of Aſſembly of Pennſylvania, as concern the Commonwealth at large—to which is added, an Appendix. containing a variety of Precedents, (adapted to the ſeveral acts) for the uſe of Juſtices of the Peace, Sheriffs, Attornies and Conveyancers.

July 16, 1801.

☞ Subſcribers may be ſupplied with their Books.

Wanted, an Apprentice to the

Printing Buſineſs, a Lad of about 14 or 15 years of age. Enquire at the Office of the Pittſburgh Gazette.

Came to the plantation of the

ſubſcriber, living near Wingfield Mills, on Chartiers creek, a Cheſnut Sorrel MARE, 4 years old this laſt ſpring, 14 hands high, a ſtar in her forehead, and a ſnip from that to the noſe, paces. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

JAMES M'CREARY.

Allegheny county, July 4, 1801.

NEW STORE.

Iſaac Gregg,

IS juſt opening, in one of the front rooms of *Judge Brackenridge's* buildings, a few doors above Meſſrs. Barkers Store, a large and handſome aſſortment of

FRESH GOODS,

which he will diſpoſe of at the moſt reduced prices; he will be happy in furniſhing thoſe of his former cuſtomers, and hopes that his conduct in buſineſs, will not only merit the approbation of his friends, but that of the public in general.

Pittſburgh, June 4, 1801.

N. B. The higheſt price will be allowed for all kind of Peltry, alſo, for Country Linnen, and other articles of Country Produce.

NEW GOODS.

Abner & Jeſſe Barker,

Have juſt received and are now opening a large and general aſſortment of the neweſt and moſt faſhionable

MERCHANDIZE,

which they offer for Sale by Wholeſale or Retail: Having laid their Goods in on very low terms they pledge themſelves to their friends and the public in general that they will be ſold at very reduced prices for Caſh or approved of Country Produce.

They ſtill continue to keep an elegant aſſortment of Superfine and Common

Boulting Cloths,

warranted good.

Pittſburgh, June 19, 1801.

N. B. Thoſe indebted longer than ſix months will oblige us by paying off their accounts

---

Whereas Nathan Heald and ſon

have erected, or in part erected, a Griſt and Saw mill on Little Beaver, near the mouth, in Beaver county, ſtate of Pennſylvania, and they the ſaid Nathan and ſon purpoſe compleating the works, and renting or ſelling the ſame.—The public are hereby notified, that the dam backs the water on my land, injures and in a great meaſure deſtroys a valuable mill ſeat that I wiſh to improve, and as this was done without my conſent, or any one authoriſed by me to permit it, I caution all perſons concerned either as owner or occupier, that a ſuit will be commenced unleſs the dam is lowered in ſuch a manner that the ſtream may paſs in its natural bed and I receive no kind of inconvenience from the backing of the water.

JOHN BEVER.

24th June, 1801.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

WHEREAS *I purchaſed a Tract of Land from a certain Simeon Griſwold, now, or lately reſiding in New Connecticut, in the Northweſtern Territory, in the townſhip of Windſor, part of which is in No 8, containing 80 acres and an half in the 5th Range, and 80 acres and one half in No 9. in the 3d Range, containing in the whole 161 acres, for which Tract of Land I gave unto the ſaid Simeon Griſwold two ſeveral bonds together with a mortgage, for the better ſecuring the payment thereof. And whereas it appears to me that the ſaid land and the ſaid townſhip was previouſly mortgaged to a certain company in the ſtate of Connecticut, from which ſtate the ſaid company purchaſed; and as it fully appears to me that the ſaid Simeon Griſwold is not able to make me ſufficient title to the ſaid land, as by article he engaged to do, I therefore forwarn all and every perſon or perſons from taking an aſſignment of ſaid bonds, as I am determined not to pay them unleſs compell'd by law.*

July 20, 1801.

JAMES ALLYN.

FOR SALE.

A TRACT of LAND containing 400 acres on the waters of Pine creek, Pine townſhip, Allegheny county. about 9 miles from Pittſburgh. There are fifteen acres of clear land. and a dwelling houſe on the Tract, and a mill ſeat ſuperior to any in that part of the country. For terms apply to,

WILLIAM DUNNING.

Pittſburgh, December 22, 1800.

WILLIAM CECIL,

At his Houſe in Liberty Street, near the Market Houſe,

MAKES and ſells all kinds of Ladies Buckſkin and Pluſh Saddles, Gentlemens' Plain, Burr, Spring and Inlaid Saddles, and Bridles of all deſcriptions, Saddle bags, Portmanteus, Valeces, Travelling Canteens, Holſters, Light Horſe Caps, Fire Buckets and every thing in the Saddlery line done in the neateſt and moſt faſhionable manner, and on the ſhorteſt notice. He alſo makes Mattraſſes of the beſt quality, and on the moſt reaſonable terms.

All kinds of Country Produce will be taken in payment for any of the above articles.

Pittſburgh, March 18, 1801.

The higheſt prices will be given for Cow Taile. and Horſe Hair. Apply as above.

NOTICE.

I SOME time ago purchaſed from Thomas and Ann Girty a Tract of Land on the Allegheny river, and, (in part of the conſideration) gave them an obligation to convey a Tract of Land on the waters of Paint creek, in the North Weſtern Territory; it is now reported that there are liens on the land ſold to me, which will prevent them from making a clear and indiſputable title. I therefore forwarn all perſons whatſoever from taking an aſſignment of ſaid obligation, as I ſhall not conſider myſelf bound by it, unleſs I receive the ſtipulated conſideration.

PRESLEY NEVILL.

Pittſburgh, June 22, 1801.

TO BE RENTED,

A TAN YARD, *with every ſuitable convenience for carrying on buſineſs. 13 miles from Pittſburgh, near the Monongahela River, with or without a good plantation. Poſſeſſion may be had immediately. Apply to Mr. JOHN REED, Tavernkeeper, Pittſburgh, or to WILLIAM CASTLEMAN, on the premiſes.*

May 19, 1801. tf.

THE Public are reſpectfully informed that the Pennſylvania Population Company ſtill continue to ſell portions of their Land ſituated on the waters of Lake Erie, on French Creek, and other branches of navigable waters that fall into the Ohio, to actual ſettlers, at moderate prices and extenſive credit. The Company having paid attention to opening Roads, erecting Mills, &c. for the accommodation of their ſettlers, and the great obſtacle that attends the firſt ſettlement of a new country being removed, it is expected the liberal terms of ſale, together with the peculiar advantages their lands poſſeſs, will induce rapid emigration from the old ſettled ſtates; as their lands are alſo patented. the ſettler is thereby ſecured in his title from the ſtate—the quality of their lands are equal, if not ſuperior, to any now ſettling in America, well watered, and covered with a variety of excellent timber, and the climate remarkably healthy. New ſettlers can be ſupplied with proviſion at reduced prices, from the inhabitants reſiding in the country. For the better accommodation of the public the Managers of ſaid Company have their Agents ſtationed on the waters of Beaver creek in Beaver county; at the town of Coniat, near Meadville, in Crawford county; and at the Office of the ſubſcriber in the town of Greenfield, eaſt end of the Triangle adjoining the weſt line of the ſtate of New York, where ſettlers from the eaſtward, or elſewhere, may be accommodated with an extenſive choice of valuable land.

JUDAH COLT, *Agent for Pennſylvania Population Company.*

Greenfield, Erie County, May 8. 1801. 3m.

RESERVE TRACT
In the Town of Erie,
FOR SALE.

ON Saturday the 23d of Auguſt next, the Books will be opened in the Office of the ſubſcribers reſiding in the town of Erie, for the Sale of the Reſerved Tract at the mouth of Caſkade creek, including the ſame. The ſaid Reſerved Tract is laid out by virtue of an act of aſſembly paſſed the 11th day of April, 1799—One fifth of the purchaſe money to be paid at the time of ſale, one fifth part within twelve months from the day of ſale, one fifth part within two years from ſaid day, and the remaining two fifths at or before the expiration of three years after ſuch ſale. No contract to be confirmed for fifteen days after the ſaid Books ſhall be opened, and the higheſt price within that time will be accepted, provided that it mounts to fifty dollars per acre. The ſaid tract contains fifteen acres. All payments will be forfeited unleſs the purchaſer within three years from the day of ſale makes an actual ſettlement on the Tract, by clearing, fencing and cultivating at leaſt two acres to each fifty, or in that proportion contained in that ſurvey, and erect thereon a meſſuage for the habitation of man, and reſide thereon for five years next following the firſt ſettlement of the ſame. No patent to iſſue unleſs ſatisfactory proof ſhall be made of ſuch actual ſettlement and improvement.

THOMAS REES, *Commiſſioner.*

Erie, April 27, 1801. 123A.

Holland Company Lands.

TO correct reports that are in circulation and to prevent honeſt and well meaning people from being injured and impoſed on by falſe repreſentations, the Agents of the Holland Land Company have been adviſed to communicate to the public the ſituation and the amount of patents that have been iſſued for lands lying north and weſt of the rivers Ohio and Allegheny and Conewango creek, within the ſtate of Pennſylvania—and if any perſons require further evidence of the truth of this publication, than the Notarial Certificate annexed, by examining the books of record in the Rolls Office in Lancaſter they will ſee the copy of each patent.

And that no doubts may remain of the validity of the titles and of the ſolid foundation upon which the patentees have ſecured their claims, the opinions of ſome of the moſt eminent lawyers in the ſtate have been obtained, and are now made public for the information of all thoſe who are deſirous to purchaſe Lands in this rich and flouriſhing country, and for the ſatisfaction of all thoſe who hold Lands under the Holland Company either by purchaſe or ſettlement.

The original papers from which this publication is made, are placed in the hands of Mr. ANTHONY BEELEN, of Pittſburgh, for the inſpection of all who are deſirous to ſee, and who will give themſelves the trouble to examine them.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

I, PETER LOHRA, Notary Public for the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, reſiding in the city of Philadelphia, by lawful authority duly commiſſioned and ſworn, DO hereby certify and atteſt unto all whom it doth or may concern, that on the day of the date hereof I went to the Office of Paul Buſti, Eſquire, Agent for the Holland Land Company, in the ſaid city, and found therein depoſited Eight Hundred and Seventy ſeveral original and genuine patents, for Eight Hundred and Seventy ſeveral Tracts of Land, ſurveyed by virtue of warrants iſſued in purſuance of the act of aſſembly of Pennſylvania of the third day of April, 1792, to Wilhelm Willink, Nicholas Van Staphorſt, Pieter Stadniſki, Chriſtian Van Eeghen, Hendrick Vollenhoſen, and Rutger Jan Shimmelpennink, of the city of Amſterdam, the ſaid Lands being north and weſt of the Ohio and Allegheny rivers in Allegheny county, in Pennſylvania, and ſituated as follows, to wit—One Hundred and Nine Tracts in Diſtrict No 1. late Thomas Rees, deputy ſurveyor's—Two Hundred and Eighteen Tracts in Diſtrict No. 2, late William Power, deputy ſurveyor's—Eighteen Tracts in Diſtrict No. 3, late Thomas Stokeley, deputy ſurveyor's—Two Hundred and Fifty Seven Tracts in Diſtrict No. 6. late Samuel Nicholſon, deputy ſurveyor's—and Two Hundred and Sixty Eight Tracts in Diſtrict No. 7, late Alexander M'Dowell, deputy ſurveyor's.

In Teſtimony whereof, I have hereunto ſet my hand and affixed my Notarial Seal, the ſeventeenth day of June, one thouſand eight hundred and one.

PETER LOHRA, *Notary Public.*

CASE.

The Judges of the Supreme Court having decided at Niſi Prius that no ſettler or intruder, but the Commonwealth alone could take advantage of any forfeiture incurred by a warrantee of Lands weſt of the Allegheny, under the act of the 3d of April, 1792, and patents having iſſued in a number of inſtances to the Holland and Population Companies by order of the Board of Property, in purſuance of the proviſo in the ninth ſection of that act: are not theſe patents concluſive on the Commonwealth, preclude all claim of forfeiture in ſuch inſtances, and veſt a complete title in the patentee?

ANSWER.

The Judges of the Supreme Court decided at Niſi Prius that no ſettler or intruder upon Lands weſt of the Allegheny could take advantage of any forfeiture that might be incurred by warrantees under the act of the 3d of April, 1792, and that ſuch advantage could only be taken by the Commonwealth in the mode preſcribed by the act.

It likewiſe appeared on the hearing of the motion for a mandamus, that patents had regularly iſſued in a number of inſtances to the Holland and Population Companies in conformity to the expoſition given by the Board of Property to the ninth ſection of the act, and the proviſo annexed to it.

We are of opinion—

1ſt. That even if there is a manifeſt forfeiture of the claim of a warrantee, the fact muſt be eſtabliſhed and recognized by the ſtate before any other perſon can lawfully make a ſettlement on the ſame land, or a ſecond warrant can iſſue

2d. That patents having been regularly granted to the Holland and Population Companies under the authority of the Board of Property without fraud or ſurpriſe, the patentee, their heirs and aſſigns cannot be affected by any ſubſequent difference in the conſtruction of the law or any revocation of the order of the Board of Property.

(Signed) WILLIAM LEWIS,
EDWARD TILGHMAN,
JARED INGERSOLL,
A. J. DALLAS.

Philadelphia, June 10th, 1801. 5t.

WANTED,
Beef, Pork, Flour and Whiſkey,
ALSO,
Soap, Candles and Vinegar.
Apply to
OLIVER ORMSBY.

A variety of
BLANKS
For Sale at this Office.

To the Public.

THE Managers of the Pennſylvania Po Company being informed, that reports induſtriouſly circulated with a view to im the public mind unfavourably to their title ſtating, that they have not been able to proc patents for their lands weſt of the Allegheny think proper, to prevent perſons from being im poſed on by ſuch reports, to procure and publi the following Notarial Certificate made from actual inſpection of the patents depoſited in their office in the city of Philadelphia, and to forward the certificate to the Printer hereof, for the examination of thoſe who deſire it.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

I, PETER LOHRA, Notary Public for the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania. reſiding in the City of Philadelphia, by lawful authority commiſſioned and ſworn, Do hereby certify and atteſt unto all whom it doth or may concern, That on the day of the date hereof, I went to the Office of the Pennſylvania Population Company in the ſaid city, and found therein depoſited, Eight Hundred and Four ſeveral original and genuine Patents, for Eight Hundred and Four ſeveral Tracts of Land, ſurveyed by virtue of warrants iſſued in purſuance of the Act of Aſſembly of Pennſylvania, of the third day of April, 1792, to John Field, William Cramond, and James Gibſon, in truſt for the ſaid Pennſylvania Population Company, the ſaid Lands being north and weſt of the Ohio and Allegheny rivers, and Conewango creek, in Pennſylvania, and ſituated as follows, to wit:—Five Hundred and Sixty Four Tracts in Diſtrict No, 1, late Thomas Reeſe deputy ſurveyor's—One Hundred and Eighty Three Tracts in Diſtrict No. 2, late William Power deputy ſurveyor's—Thirty Six Tracts in Diſtrict No. 4. late Thomas Stokeley deputy ſurveyor's, and Twenty One Tracts in the Diſtrict late John Hoge deputy ſurveyor's.

In Teſtimony whereof I have hereunto ſet my hand and affixed my Notarial Seal, the eighteenth day of June, 1801.

PETER LOHRA, Notary.

ABOUT THE MIDDLE OF JUNE NEXT

Will be Publiſhed,

By JOHN WYETH.

And for Sale at his Printing Office in Harriſburgh, for the Author,

The Second Edition, with conſiderable improvement and additions, of

PRECEDENTS

In the OFFICE of A

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.

To which is added

A SHORT SYSTEM OF CONVEYANCING,

In a method entirely new.

WITH AN APPENDIX,

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